- (4) Substantial stockholder. The term "substantial stockholder" means any person holding 2 per centum or more, or 100 shares or more of the voting stock of the corporation, whichever is the lesser interest.
- (b) Prohibited conflicts of interest. Unless waived on a case-by-case basis by the Administrator under section 11(b)(5) or the Act, the following conflicts of interest for a business or association are prohibited:
- (1) Agency and contractor. No agency or contractor, or any member, director, officer, or employee thereof, and no business or governmental entity related to any such agency or contractor, shall be employed in or otherwise engaged in, or directly or indirectly have any stock or other financial interest in, any grain business or otherwise have any conflict of interest specified in § 800.187(b).
- (2) Grain business. No grain business or governmental entity conducting any such business, or any member, director, officer, or employee thereof, and no other business or governmental entity related to any such entity, shall operate or be employed by, or directly or indirectly have any stock or other financial interest in, any agency or contractor.
- (3) Stockholder in any agency or contractor. No substantial stockholder in any agency or contractor shall be employed in or otherwise engaged in, or be a substantial stockholder in, any grain business, or directly or indirectly have any other kind of financial interest in any such business or otherwise have any conflict of interest specified in § 800.187(b).
- (4) Stockholder of a grain business. No substantial stockholder in any grain business shall operate or be employed by or be a substantial stockholder in, or directly or indirectly have any other kind of financial interest in an incorporated agency or contractor.
- (5) Gratuity. No person described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall give to or accept from a person described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section any gratuity, and no person described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall give to or accept from a person described in paragraph (b)(1) of this

- section any gratuity. A "gratuity" is defined in §800.187(a).
- (c) Exempt conflicts of interest—(1) Agency and contractor. An agency or contractor may use laboratory or office space or inspection, weighing, transportation, or office equipment that is owned or controlled, in whole or in part, by a grain business or related entity when the use of the space or equipment is approved by the Service for the performance of onsite official services under the Act.
- (2) Financial institution. A bona fide financial institution that has a financial relationship with one or more grain businesses or related entities may have a financial relationship with an agency, contractor, or related agency.
- (3) Grain business. A grain business or related entity may furnish laboratory or office space or inspection, weighing, transportation, or office equipment for use by an agency, contractor, or field office when use of the space or equipment is approved by the Service for the performance of onsite official inspection or weighing services.
- (d) Disposition of a conflict of interest. Upon being informed that a prohibited conflict of interest exists in the ownership, management, or operation of an agency and that remedial action is required, the agency shall take immediate action to resolve that conflict of interest and inform the Service of the action taken. An agency which believes that remedial action will cause undue economic hardship or other irreparable harm may request a waiver by forwarding to the Service a written statement setting forth the facts, the circumstances, and the reasons for requesting a waiver.

[49 FR 30915, Aug. 2, 1984]

SUPERVISION, MONITORING, AND EQUIPMENT TESTING

§ 800.215 Activities that shall be supervised.

- (a) *General.* Supervision of the activities described in this section shall be performed in accordance with the instructions.
- (b) Administrative activities. Administrative activities subject to supervision

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include but are not limited to (1) providing staffing, equipment, and facilities for performing authorized services; (2) dismissing requests for services and withholding requested services; (3) maintaining official records; (4) assessing and collecting fees; (5) rotating official personnel; (6) implementing instructions for (i) recruiting official personnel, (ii) training and supervising official and approved personnel, (iii) work performance and work production standards; and (7) supervising and monitoring.

(c) Technical activities—(1) Equipment testing activities. Equipment testing activities subject to supervision include but are not limited to (i) implementing (A) the equipment performance requirements in parts 801 and 802 of this chapter and (B) the instructions for the operation of equipment used under the Act and for performing equipment-testing activities and (ii) performing equipment-testing activities by official personnel or by approved scale testing organizations.

(2) Inspection activities. Inspection activities subject to supervision include but are not limited to (i) implementing (A) the Official U.S. Standards for Grain, (B) official criteria, and (C) instructions for the performance of inspection activities and (ii) performing stowage examination, sampling, laboratory testing, grading, and certification activities by official personnel.

(3) Weighing activities. Weighing activities subject to supervision include but are not limited to (i) implementing (A) uniform weighing procedures and (B) instructions for the performance of weighing activities and (ii) performing (A) stowage examination, sampling (sacked grain), weighing, and certification activities by official personnel and (B) by approved weighers of weighing activities

ing activities.
(4) Testing of

(4) Testing of prototype equipment activities. Prototype or proposed equipment is tested to determine whether the equipment will improve the performance of activities under the Act. Prototype equipment-testing activities subject to supervision include but are not limited to (i) implementing instructions for the testing of prototype equipment, (ii) testing prototype equipment by official personnel, and

(iii) approving or denying the use of prototype equipment for use under the Act.

§800.216 Activities that shall be monitored.

- (a) General. Each of the administrative and technical activities identified in §800.215 and the elevator and merchandising activities identified in this section shall be monitored in accordance with the instructions.
- (b) Grain merchandising activities. Grain merchandising activities subject to monitoring for compliance with the Act include but are not limited to (1) failing to promptly forward an export certificate; (2) describing grain by other than official grades; (3) falsely describing export grain; (4) falsely making or using official certificates, forms, or marks; (5) making false quality or quantity representations about grain; and (6) selling export grain without a certificate of registration.
- (c) Grain handling activities. Grain handling activities subject to monitoring for compliance with the Act include but are not limited to (1) shipping export grain without inspection or weighing; (2) transferring grain from intercompany barges into an export elevator at an export port location without Class X weighing; (3) violating any Federal law with respect to the handling, weighing, or inspection of grain; (4) deceptively loading, handling, weighing, or sampling grain; and (5) exporting grain without a certificate of registration.
- (d) Recordkeeping activities. Elevator and merchandising recordkeeping activities subject to monitoring for compliance with the Act include those that are identified in section 12(d) of the Act and § 800.25 of the regulations.
- (e) Other activities. Other activities subject to monitoring for compliance with the Act include but are not limited to (1) resolving conflicts of interest by official agencies or their employees; (2) providing access to elevator facilities and records; (3) improperly influencing or interfering with official personnel; (4) falsely representing that a person is official personnel; (5) using false means in filing an application for services under the Act; and (6)